

Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

A Quarterly Newsletter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Program

Organization Profile:

Wisconsin's Arboreta and Botanical Gardens

by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

Arboreta (or arboretums) and botanical gardens play an important role in urban horticulture. More than mere gardens, their purpose is to collect, study, cultivate, display and conserve plants for public benefit. Arboreta and botanical gardens typically offer public education programs, and some house research facilities. Most depend heavily on volunteer staff and paid memberships. Following is a sample of what some of Wisconsin's best-known arboreta and botanical gardens have to offer.

The 1280-acre **University of Wisconsin–Madison Arboretum** contains the state's largest woody plant collection. Predominantly farmland when the property was purchased in the 1930's, the arboretum is world famous for pioneering restoration work. The property features Curtis Prairie—the world's oldest restored tallgrass prairie—as well as many other ecological communities. The arboretum's horticultural collections encompass over fifty acres and showcase dozens of species and varieties of viburnum, arborvitae and flowering crab, among others. The arboretum offers public tours, classes and lectures, conferences and a variety of special events. *Prairie Restoration for Wisconsin Schools*—a how-to manual and curriculum guide—is published by and available from the arboretum, 1207 Seminole Highway, Madison, WI 53711; 608-263-7888; www.wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/arboretum/.

A relative newcomer, **Green Bay Botanical Garden** began construction in 1995. Although not yet fully operational, the 60-acre site features Children's Garden, Terrace Garden and a visitor center. Annual events include a garden fair, garden walk, harvest

festival and holiday festival. Public seminars and workshops are held throughout the year. The Green Bay Botanical Garden is located adjacent to the Northeast Wisconsin Technical College campus, at 640 Doty Road, Green Bay, WI 54301; 920-432-4224; www.itol.com/botanical/.

Converted from farmland by Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Project Administration labor, **Boerner Botanical Gardens** is one of 23 official United States test and display gardens for the American Rose Selections. The property is also known for several other specialty collections: the Daylily Walk, and Annual, Bog, Herb, Peony and Rock Gardens. The arboretum section features lilacs, flowering crab and displays of regionally native plants. The facility also holds workshops, lectures, flower sales, special events and Arbor Day observances. Boerner Botanical Gardens is located at 5879 South 92nd Street, Hales Corners, WI 53130; 414-425-1130; www.uwm.edu/Dept/Biology/Boerner/.

The **Mitchell Park Horticultural Conservatory** consists of three 15,000-square-foot domes. The

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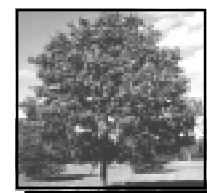


Photo by Cindy Casey, WDNR

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Community Profile:

City of Milwaukee

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region

Community Profile

Tree City, USA:

20 years

Population: 620,609

Street Tree

Population: 200,000

City Maintained

Areas:

121.8 miles of
landscaped boulevard
medians

59 greenspaces

20 city properties

57 totlots

Program Profile:

City Forester — Preston
Cole

3 District Managers

6 Urban Forestry Mgrs.

6 Urban Forestry Supvs.

3 Urban Forestry Techs

22 Urban Forestry Crew
Leaders

114 Urban Forestry
Specialists

9 Urban Forestry

Laborers

City Forestry Services
Manager

3 Forestry Inspectors

Nursery Supervisor

Nursery Crew Leader

7 Nursery Laborers

Technical Services
Coordinator

14 clerical/support staff

Heavy Equipment:

8 bucket trucks, 13

chippers, 7 stump

grinders, 2 root

cutters, autos, pickups,

chipper trucks, dump

trucks, loaders,

flatbeds

*continued on margin
of page 5*

In Milwaukee, the Forestry Division is responsible for the design, planning, planting, and management of street trees, boulevards, landscapes, greenspaces and beautification projects with the city. The primary goal of the Forestry Division is to efficiently manage the urban landscape to provide a better quality of life for its citizens and visitors. The organization chart of the Forestry Division starts with the City Forester who has overall responsibility for the division. The city is divided into three districts, each with a manager and 55 year round employees. A Forestry Services Manager supervises 20 professionals, including the city's forestry inspectors, nursery supervisor, technical services coordinator and mechanical maintenance supervisor. Seven office staff also supports the Division.

Milwaukee has its own 160-acre nursery. The nursery grows a diverse population and was established originally to grow ash, Norway maple and elms, and later to supply quality trees in large numbers because the commercial nurseries could not. Today, 17,000 trees are under cultivation, supplying 98% of the city's street trees. The city is close to full stocking, and currently replaces trees within one year of removal. A \$950,000 greenhouse was recently built to provide the city with flowers for their annual boulevard displays. Surplus flowers and trees are sold to the city's Summerfest grounds and other municipalities.

Insect and disease control efforts are coordinated by the Technical Services Coordinator. Employees are trained to identify problems on trees, shrubs and flowers throughout the community, with least-risk pesticides utilized when necessary. Recent outreach efforts have been concentrated on the Gypsy moth and the Asian Long-horned Beetle.

Maintenance on the city's boulevards includes several cultural practices, and due to the harsh conditions also requires fertilization. The street trees are on a 3/6 pruning cycle - a three-year cycle for trees 12" and under, and a six-year cycle for trees greater than 12". Public safety is forestry's number one concern, so all trees are surveyed on an annual basis. Staff is also trained to look at private trees that are a public safety concern as well.



Photo by Kim Sebastian, WDNR

Every year, the city hires 12 Forestry Interns. These interns are recruited from a variety of backgrounds, and through the course of their internship learn how a municipal urban forestry program works. Career ladders are also set up throughout the division. Prior to 1993, one group of workers performed tree maintenance activities, and another group maintained landscaped boulevards. However, as the division reorganized, Forestry employees were cross-trained in all facets of the city's greenscape. A comprehensive, hands-on, six month course includes training in irrigation installation and repair, planting and maintenance of annuals, perennials, turf and shrubs, tree planting and removal, structural pruning by rope and saddle and lift truck, cabling and bolting techniques, aerial rescue and plant health care. The benefits include a flexible, more diverse workforce that is also able to reduce the time to complete various operations.

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Project Profile:

Stevens Point Open Space Planning

by Don Kissinger
DNR West Central Region

Open space and land use planning are hot topics these days. With the bulls of the Stock Market running wild and housing starts hitting near all-time highs, property is being gobbled up and changed once again. From the land's initial state of forest or prairie, then farmland in some cases, it is now being transformed into strip malls, businesses, factories or homes.

It is imperative that environmentally sensitive properties, recreational sites and aesthetically pleasing areas be **identified, prioritized and protected for present and future generations**. This protection may be through leases, easements, re-zoning, purchase of development rights or outright acquisition. It is difficult and expensive to re-create greenspace after it has been developed. Planning and implementing safeguards prior to development will ensure that ample natural areas, highly productive farmland as well as historic and cultural properties are preserved.

In central Wisconsin's Portage County, this planning process has been taking shape for several years. The University of Wisconsin Stevens Point (UWSP) along

with the 10 area cities, villages and townships adjacent to Stevens Point and the county planning department have worked together in this endeavor. It started in 1995 as a project to identify, quantify and address tree benefits on both the urban and rural scale in and around Stevens Point. It is now evolving through the county planning department, to develop an Area-wide Open Space Plan for the nearly 86 square mile area which has a current population of over 40,000 people.

At present each of the 10 communities has their own land use plan that include public parks, conservancy zoning as well as other open space. However, none of these plans are in concert with adjacent community plans. To best serve the land and the inhabitants who affect it, it was thought best to look at this on a grander scale, irrespective of political boundaries, by utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS). This technique recognizes that the planning area is essentially one community, which will benefit as a whole by looking at it from an area-wide open space planning perspective.

The first two portions of this project set out to:

1. Compute energy savings and stormwater runoff alleviation data for the City of Stevens Point and three surrounding villages.
2. Locate and identify remaining natural systems in and around the 10 community area.
3. Protect water quality and valuable natural areas.
4. Provide recreational opportunities for Stevens Point area residents/visitors.
5. Develop a greenspace network that preserves the community's natural character.
6. Guide future growth and development.

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Milwaukee Forestry – The Early Days

1898 – Park laborer wages - \$1.25 per day
Teamsters – with a team - \$3.00 per day
Channel iron tree guards - \$1.00 each
Shrubs (delivered) – ½ cent each
1902 - The city moved a 60 year old elm – the weight of the tree and the ball was estimated to be 75 tons.
1917 – The Board of Park Commissioners was granted authority to establish a Forestry Division.
1918 – The first City Forester was appointed (salary \$2,025). The division consisted of a stenographer, three field crew foremen in charge of 8-10 men each, and a truck for carrying tools and hauling debris.
1919 – The annual tree planting program was established. 4,000 elm, ash, linden and Norway maples were planted.
1920 – Rules and regulations included planting specifications: trees had to be two inches in diameter, holes had to be

at least 4 feet square and 2 feet deep, and elms and sugar maples had to be at least 40 feet apart.
1920's - The first tree census was taken.
1926 – The Park Board purchased a 160 acre farm in Franklin. This became the tree and shrub nursery and a place to raise crops for Zoo animals. Tree trimmer positions were increased to 50.
1930's - An Assistant City Forester was appointed to assist in supervising several work relief projects. Over 4,800 men were assigned to various park projects during this time.
1937 – The Forestry Division came under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and was organized as the Bureau of Forestry and Playgrounds. City parks were transferred to the County system.
1938 – Assessments for tree removals and planting were discontinued, and the entire operation was placed on a

General Fund. The city received a federal grant to plant 12,000 trees. The nursery furnished the trees as the city's contribution.
1941 - The Playground Division was transferred, and the remaining forestry section became known as the D.P.W. – Bureau of Forestry.
1940's – Concealed sprinkler systems were installed on the boulevards.
1950's - The Bureau was organized into six divisions: Tree, Boulevards, Nursery, Maintenance and Repair, Capital Improvements, and Administration. A field training program for arborist recruits was introduced.
1956 – Initial steps were taken to combat the Dutch Elm Disease invasion.
1960's – Many labor saving devices, such as chain saws, stump grinders and aerial workers were introduced. 🌳

Stevens Point *continued from page 4*

Through GIS, the area's essential attributes were digitized to create "data layers" in the form of maps. Data layers included: tree canopy capacity to shade developed urban areas for energy savings; stormwater flow rates as a function of varied soil types, tree canopy and amount of impervious surface area; pre-settlement as well as current vegetation cover types; land ownership; zoning; recreation use; limits to development (due to bedrock, steep slopes or wetlands) and present land uses.

These maps were then electronically overlaid and analyzed to isolate the highest priority greenspace (see map below) as well as the most vulnerable. With this prioritization a hierarchy of properties or areas were listed for the county planners and local communities to address.

To arrive at this hierarchy of properties a point ranking system had to be devised. Some of the attributes used for this were:

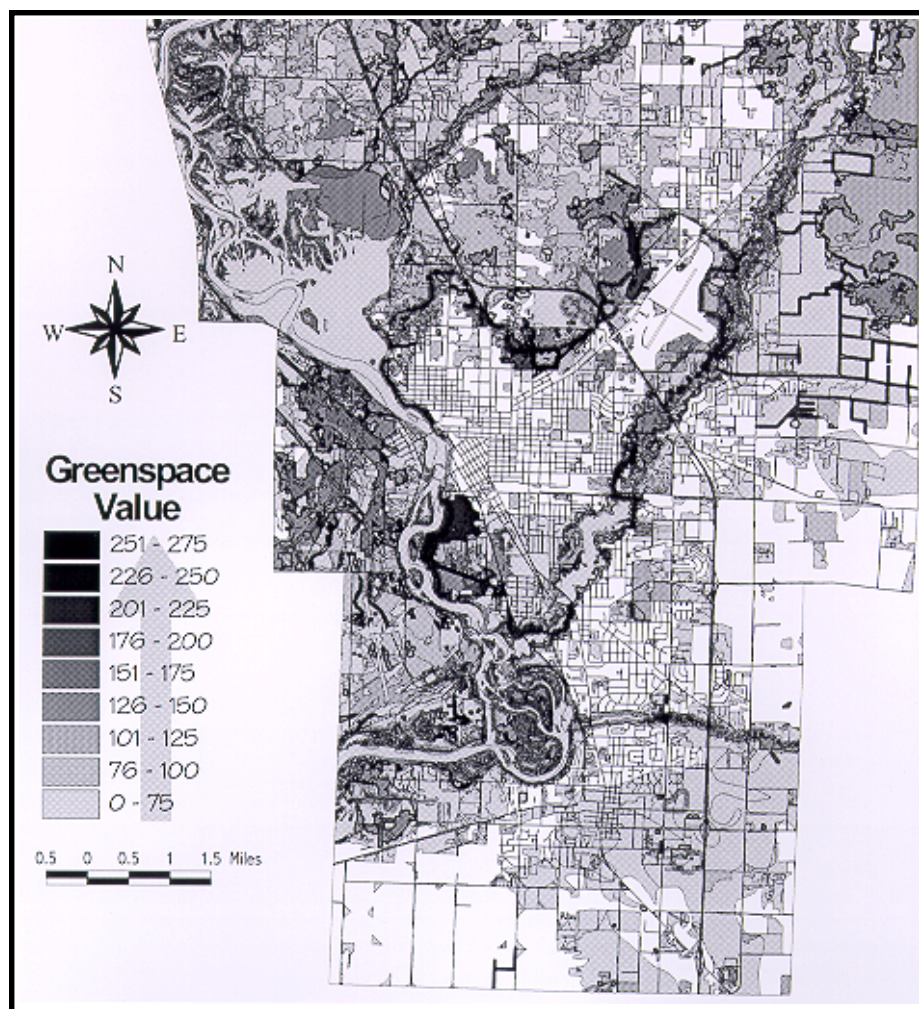
- **Size of land areas**, larger areas receiving higher points
- **Land cover**, natural areas received higher point values than pine plantations or mowed grass
- **Vegetation type rarity**, rare vegetation received bonus points
- **Distance from water**, point values decreased with distance
- **Distance from recreational trails**, undeveloped lands adjacent or accessible from trails received bonus points

With the attributes of the properties compiled and ranked, an Open Space Priorities Map identified the high-valued areas to preserve. The next step involved identifying the high value areas that were not already protected by either ownership (DNR, city, county, conservation clubs etc.) or zoning. These are the potentially vulnerable parcels. Now with the highest valued vulnerable properties identified, the next step is to complete an Area Wide Open Space Plan involving all the connected communities and the public. This will dictate appropriate actions to secure the valued land parcels through acquisition, purchase of development rights, zoning changes, leases or designated easement areas.

Currently through a 1999 DNR Urban Forestry Grant, the Portage County Planning Department has contracted with a land use planning consultant. This consultant's charge is to work with the 10 local communities to develop the Area Wide Open Space Plan. This plan will meld the designated areas to preserve, along with the local citizens' desired qualities of life, to guide future growth and development.

Though the project is not yet complete, it gives a glimpse of process that can be used anywhere throughout the state. It is hoped that this will spur other counties and communities to be proactive rather than reactive with their highly valuable greenspaces.

The process is a result of graduate projects of both Mark Dwyer (1996) and Jill Mahon (1998). Questions regarding this process can be directed to Chuck Kell, Director of Zoning & Planning Department for Portage County at (715) 346-1334, email: kellc@co.portage.wi.us.



This map identifies greenspace with the highest ecological, recreational and aesthetic values in the greater Stevens Point Area. Undeveloped land parcels were evaluated and assigned weights according to their land cover type, current vegetation characteristics, presettlement vegetation characteristics, parcel size, slope and distance from water and recreational trails. Darker shades of grey indicate highest valued areas for greenspace.

Starting a Nonprofit: First Steps

Note: This is the first in a series of volunteer article reprints. This series will take an in-depth look at organizing and operating a volunteer program with the hope that you will see an idea that may help you in your community. These tipsheets were created by the Citizen Forestry Support System, P. O. Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013, (800) 323-1560, email: cffs@amfor.org

Most tree group leaders want to get straight to the heart of the matter planting and caring for trees. However, if you want your organization to be around for years to come, "getting official" sooner rather than later will save you time and money, as well as the risk of lawsuits! The following activities are listed sequentially, but several will need to happen concurrently.

Determine Your Mission and Form a Board of Directors

Every organization needs a written statement that expresses its reason for being. Drafting a mission will help you describe what community needs you are

meeting as you recruit board members. The initial board may want to refine the mission and will help translate it into reality through planning and fundraising. As the organization matures, the nature and composition of your board will also change.

Resources: Nelson, Judith Grummon; Six Keys to Recruiting, Orienting and Invoking Nonprofit Board Members. National Center for Nonprofit Boards, Washington, DC, 1991. (202) 452-6262.

Develop a Plan

The planning process helps you and your board express a vision of the organization's potential. Outline the steps necessary to work toward that potential, and determine the staffing needed to implement the plan. Establish program and operational priorities for at least one year. *Resources: Barry, Bryan; Strategic Planning Workbook. Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, St. Paul, MN, 1992. (612) 642-4025.*

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Milwaukee *continued from page 2*

Milwaukee is a very proud city and trees rank very high in the city's priorities. City Forester, Preston Cole stated that public support is "higher than high, but there are responsibilities that go along with that support." A national level, premier program cannot survive without public support. That public support is evident through the high customer satisfaction rating in a recent boulevard study, the community outreach and service requests to schools, churches and community groups, and of course, by common council funding.

Celebrating their 20th Tree City USA award, and 17 years of school Arbor Days, Milwaukee continues to expand. In 2000, Arbor Day will branch out to other properties. Currently, 17 celebrations take place at schools - one main ceremony, and one in each of the aldermanic districts.

The Mayor's Landscape Awards program celebrated it's 24th year of giving awards to citizens, businesses, schools and churches who add value to Milwaukee by landscaping their properties. Mayor Norquist handed out 41 awards at the October ceremony.

The Forestry Division has also become more involved with the development of a Downtown plan by providing expertise regarding streetscaping alternatives and by assisting the Riverwalk District. The division continues to increase its outreach efforts by assisting community-based organizations with landscape and horticultural expertise.

In 1993, Milwaukee developed an Emergency Storm Response Manual to help better prepare the division in the event of an emergency. The manual was also sold to assist other municipalities in developing their own manuals. City Forester Preston Cole, when asked about storm response replied "when they fall down, we pick 'em up." Citing their maintenance activities, including their 3/6 pruning cycle and their participation in mock emergencies as reasons why storm damage is often minimal.

In 1995, American Forests performed an analysis to help the city to better understand what was happening on private property. The study also helped quantify the values of the city's urban forest, specifically by reducing air-conditioning energy use and reducing stormwater runoff. As a result of this study, the city helped develop Greening Milwaukee, a non-profit organization. The goal of this organization was to help increase the canopy cover on private property.

Forestry's plans for the future include even more improved customer service and increased outreach. Travel America, a bus tour company recently contacted Milwaukee about a Boulevards in Bloom horticultural tour. This tour would allow forestry to not only showcase their boulevards, but provide a behind the scenes nursery tour, with stops at the Botanical gardens and the Mitchell Park Domes. Milwaukee's dedicated and talented forestry staff has positioned their division to be successful into the millennium. 🌿

Milwaukee Program Profile continued

1998 Statistics:

Annual flowers produced: 344,210
Annual flowers planted: 157,219
Flowers, perennials & bulbs planted: 2,894
Shrubs & Evergreens planted: 1,605
Shade trees planted: 3,632
Tree pruned: 64,791
Trees removed: 3,860
Stumps removed: 3,988
Service requests: 5,599

1998 Forestry

Budget:
\$8,816,050

Sugar Maple - (*Acer saccharum*)

by Tracy Salisbury
DNR Northeast Region

Native To: Central and Eastern United States and Canada

Mature Height*: 40' - 75'

Spread*: 30' - 50'

Form: Distinctly upright-oval to rounded; regular ascending branches, medium texture.

Growth Rate*: Slow - medium, 10" - 20" per year

Foliage: The opposite leaves are coarsely toothed, five-lobed and range from medium to dark green in summer; 3.5" - 5.5" long and 4" - 7" wide.

Fall Color: Brilliant yellow, orange or red, truly spectacular in the fall.

Flowers: Pedulous, yellow-green in color; emerge before leaves

Fruit: 1"-long samara, borne in pairs which form a U-shape

Bark: Smooth gray bark becomes deeply furrowed with age, ultimately with long, irregular, scaly plates.

Site Requirements: Requires a fertile, well-drained soil and ample moisture. Full sun or partial shade, most shade tolerant of all maples. Prefers slightly acid to neutral soils. Performs poorly in compacted soil with limited root space.

Hardiness Zone: 3 to 7

Insect & Disease Problems: Sugar maple is prone to a little understood decline disease in certain locations. Trees on poor sites, or selections not adapted to local conditions, are susceptible to scorch, sunscald, leaf tatter and other stresses. Verticillium wilt can be serious sometimes.

Suggested Applications: Pleasing form and fall colors make for an ideal tree in a park, golf-course, campus or broad tree lawns. Shade tolerance permits it to be interplanted among older trees.

Limitations: Sensitivity to road salt, heat, compaction and drought is in part responsible for widespread maple decline. Susceptible to sunscald and bark cracks following heavy pruning. Good suburban tree, but not tolerant of urban stresses. Dense shade and shallow roots make it difficult to maintain turf underneath the crown.

Comments: Excellent fall color and attractive form. Trees grown from seed obtained from similar or colder, drier climatic zones are best.

Common Cultivars:

'Apollo' - A slow growing, smaller tree (25' tall and 10' wide). The crown is narrow with dense foliage.

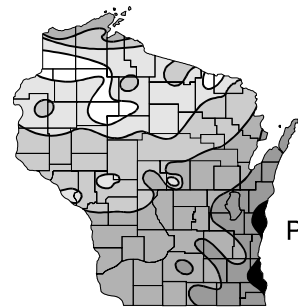
'Bonfire' - Grows vigorously and has an oval crown and somewhat irregular branching habit. Early-coloring and heat-tolerant.

'Green Mountain' - Thick, waxy textured leaves, rapid growth rate, yellow-orange fall color and excellent



Photo by E.R. Hasselkus, UW-Madison

Green Mountain sugar maple at the UW-Madison Arboretum Longenecker Gardens.



Plant Hardiness Zones for Wisconsin

*Urban tree size and growth rate vary considerably and are strongly controlled by site conditions.

heat tolerance. Has an oval crown.

'Legacy' - Rapid growth, resistance to heat scorch and leaf tatter, good fall color. Drought tolerant under suburban conditions.

'Sweet Shadow' - Oval to vase-shaped crown. Develops an attractive golden-orange fall color. Very graceful, fine-textured tree with deeply incised leaves, giving a lacy appearance.

References:

Street Tree Factsheets by Henry Gerhold, Willet Wandell, and Norman Lacasse, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

The Right Tree Handbook by Harold Pellett, Nancy Rose and Mervin Eisel, University of Minnesota Extension Service, St. Paul, MN 55108-6069

Landscaping With Native Trees by Guy Sternberg and Jim Wilson, Chapters Publishing Ltd, Shelburne, VT 05482.

(Special thanks for information provided by Jeff Edgar of Silver Creek Nurseries.)



Water Pines to Enhance Shoot Blight and Canker Resistance

by Glen R. Stanosz, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Departments of Plant Pathology and
Forest Ecology and Management
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Water is one of the most important environmental factors that influences plant disease development. Presence of water on leaf and stem surfaces allows germination of the spores of many fungi and favors initial infection. Subsequent intensification of disease also can be influenced by water, especially if lack of moisture adversely affects the host plant's ability to defend itself or stimulates host plant colonization by the pathogen. Recent studies of the interaction of pines with the fungus *Sphaeropsis sapinea* have clarified the importance of a good moisture supply in maintaining host resistance to *Sphaeropsis* shoot blight and canker.

Sphaeropsis sapinea (previously known as *Diplodia pinea*) is one of the most widespread and damaging pathogens of conifers. This fungus infects expanding needles and stems in spring and rapidly kills young, succulent shoots on which dead, yellow to brown-colored needles often are retained. The pathogen then can continue to colonize woody tissues, growing farther and farther into branches and even stems, which may be killed by resinous, girdling cankers. Many species of "hard" pines (those with two or three needles per bundle) can be severely affected. Native hosts in Wisconsin are jack pine and red pine (sometimes called "Norway pine"). Exotic hosts commonly planted here include Austrian, Scots, and mugho pines. Eastern white pine, one of the "soft" pines with five needles per bundle, is only very rarely affected by this disease.

Severe damage from *Sphaeropsis* shoot blight and canker to many pine species in many parts of the world has been associated with periods of drought. Only recently, however, have studies been done under controlled conditions to prove that water deficits lead to increased severity of disease. University of Wisconsin-Madison researchers studied both potted seedlings and well-established trees growing in a plantation. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* grew faster within the shoots of red pine trees that were experiencing moderate moisture stress than in shoots of well-watered trees. In the plantation,



Resinous cankers caused by *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (left) expand more rapidly in drought stressed pines.

Photo by Dr. Glen Stanosz,
UW-Madison

competition from a thick sod of grasses and other weeds was sufficient to induce moisture stress, even though no prolonged drought had occurred. In work at Iowa State University, researchers demonstrated that colonization of Scots pine stems proceeded under water stress, but then was halted when adequate water was supplied. Thus, maintaining a favorable pine moisture supply is important to management of *Sphaeropsis* shoot blight and canker.

Several practices can be used to help maintain pines at a favorable water status that will enhance *Sphaeropsis* shoot blight and canker resistance. Although pines naturally grow in sandy soils, when planted as landscape trees, attention should be paid to soil quality. Soil should be of good moisture

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What Damaged This Tree?

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region

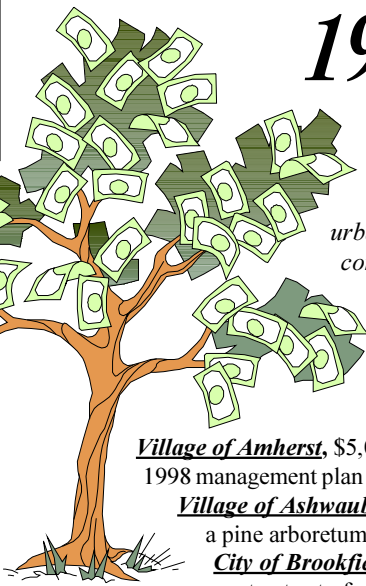


Photo by Cindy Casey, WNDR

Turn to page 14 to find out...

1999 Urban Forestry Grant Recipients

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Forestry Program awarded 58 urban forestry grants totaling \$616,997 this year. Take a look at what the communities and non-profit organizations are doing in urban forestry around the state. Perhaps it will spark an idea for your community. If you would like a contact person for more information on a particular grant, contact your Regional Urban Forestry Coordinator (p.16)



Village of Amherst, \$5,000. Implementation of 1998 management plan objectives.

Village of Ashwaubenon, \$1,891. Develop a pine arboretum in Sherwood Forest Park.

City of Brookfield, \$25,000. Hire private contractor to furnish and plant trees.

City of Brown Deer, \$25,000. Contractor will plant trees on medians, village will celebrate Arbor Day, and intern will continue inventory, computerization (GIS) and development of visual management plan.

Town of Burke (Dane Co.), \$5,000. Plant trees in Town park.

Village of Butler, \$3,485. Hire a consultant to prepare a Urban Forestry Management Plan, provide staff training and public education.

Village of Cambria, \$13,993. Develop and implement urban forestry plan.

City of Chilton, \$1,575. Conduct a Tree Care Workshop and produce a tree care video.

Village of Clear Lake, \$6,151. Conduct park tree inventory and develop management plan.

Community Foundation of Southern Wis., Inc., \$2,000. Develop tree selection and care brochure.

Dane County Henry Vilas Zoo, \$2,642. Prune mature trees in the zoo.

Dane County Parks, \$8,000. Removal/repair of hazard trees; replace storm damaged trees.

City of Durand, \$25,000. Tree removal and replacement; ordinance development; public awareness.

Village of East Troy, \$6,000. Develop urban forestry plan; plant 50 trees.

Eau Claire County Extension, \$4,542. Demonstration planting site design and planting.

Village of Elkhart Lake, \$8,512. Hire a forestry intern to prepare a management plan, tree planting plan, develop a tree maintenance program and memorial program policy.

Village of Elm Grove, \$8,625. Purchase and plant approximately 50 street trees.

City of Fitchburg, \$9,431. Implement Urban Forestry Management Plan.

City of Fort Atkinson, \$5,027. Tree inventory and urban forest management plan.

Greening Milwaukee, \$25,000. Establish executive director and build capacity of adopt-a-tree, education outreach and landscape awards.

Village of Hales Corners, \$8,000. Arterial tree planting and tree pruning/removal.

Town of Hobart (Brown Co.), \$5,742. Develop a comprehensive urban forestry management plan, conduct a tree inventory, develop a tree ordinance and plan an Arbor Day celebration.

Village of Holmen, \$25,000. Tree removal and replacement.

City of Janesville, \$5,002. Street Tree Planting.

Village of Kewaskum, \$6,000. Purchase and plant approximately 50 trees and pruned storm damaged trees.

City of Kewaunee, \$10,424. Remove and/or prune hazardous trees throughout the city and replace trees that were removed.

Coming Events

August 25-28 – Shade Tree Wilt Diseases: A National Conference, Minneapolis, MN. Contact American Phytopathological Society, 651-454-7250.

August 31-September 3 – 9th National Urban Forestry Conference, The Westin Seattle Hotel, Seattle, WA. Contact American Forests, 202-955-4500.

September 19-22 - Society of Municipal Arborists Annual Conference and Trade Show, The Coast Plaza Suite Hotel, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Contact Owen Croy 604-501-5062 or visit <http://www.urban-forestry.com>

September 24-27 - Student Society of Arboriculture Annual Conference and Job Fair. UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI. Contact Tim Walsh 715-346-4211 or twalsh@uwsp.edu or visit the SSA website at <http://www1.uwsp.edu/stuorg/ssa/>

September 28-29 - Trees, People and the Law National Conference, Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.



Village of Kimberly, \$9,436. Develop a comprehensive Urban Forestry management plan, conduct a tree inventory, prune and/or remove hazardous trees, develop a tree nursery and implement a tree planting education program.

City of La Crosse, \$20,893. Tree removal and replacement, conduct educational seminars.

City of Ladysmith, \$21,225. Storm damage repair and replacement of trees, update management plan from inventory to be conducted.

City of Lake Mills, \$5,734. Tree inventory.

City of Lancaster, \$4,213. Repair and replacement of storm damaged trees.

Village of Maple Bluff, \$7,765. Urban Forestry Program Development - tree Inventory, strategic urban forestry plan, urban forest management plan, tree removal, tree planting, public awareness, Arbor Day celebration.

City of Markesan, \$5,418. Conduct an inventory, plant trees, conduct an educational workshop and plan an Arbor Day celebration.

City of Menomonie, \$5,433. Community tree inventory.

City of Mequon, \$25,000. Develop Urban Forestry Strategic and Management Plans, develop an arboretum and plant street trees.

City of Merrill, \$6,008. Tree inventory & Management plan.

City of Milwaukee - Economic Development, \$25,000. Inventory all boulevards and greenspaces, transform city CAD files of boulevards into GIS, collect and analyze data to determine economic benefits, interview Milwaukee residents living near blvds.

City of Monona, \$10,000. Tree Planting.

City of Muskego, \$5,693. Conduct a tree inventory and develop an Urban Forestry Management Plan.

Village of New Glarus, \$5,300. Tree Planting and tree management.

City of New London, \$4,000. Conduct a comprehensive tree inventory, develop a tree planting video and design tree I.D. signs for Hatten Park.

City of Oconto, \$5,048. Conduct a hazard tree inventory of Sharp Park, prune and/or remove hazardous trees, replace trees that were removed and send staff to urban forestry workshops.

City of Port Washington, \$7,644. Replant approximately 104 trees lost to storms in 1998, using both staff time and contracting out.

Portage County, \$25,000. Identify & prioritize open space land.

Village of Poynette, \$17,775. GIS tree inventory mgmt, Highway beautification, Tree improvement

City of Richland Center, \$12,646. Tree management, inventory update and staff training/public education.

Village of River Hills, \$25,000. Hire contractor to plant trees on median and perform necessary tree-related drainage work.

Village of Rothschild, \$5,659. Staff education, computerized street tree inventory and boulevard tree planting.

Village of Saukville, \$15,000. Haul and tub grind tree residue from storm cleanup operations.

Village of Sherwood, \$3,134. Develop a tree ordinance, establish a tree board, plan an Arbor Day celebration and plant trees along the boulevard.

Village of Solon Springs, \$1,854. Plant trees.

City of Stoughton, \$15,000. Tree transplanting, tree removal and replacement.

City of Two Rivers, \$18,815. Develop a street tree planting plan, conduct community-wide education program, training for forestry staff, complete Phase III pruning program and plant trees in selected sites throughout Two Rivers.

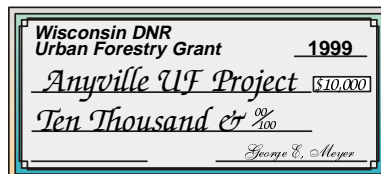
City of Wautoma, \$20,000. Plant trees, prune trees, conduct community education programs, identify staff training, draft tree ordinance, develop planting plan and remove hazardous trees.

Town of Westport, \$10,000. Town Center tree planting.

Village of Wind Point, \$3,017. Establish a community tree board. Tree board will receive training, and will develop a tree ordinance.

Wisconsin Arborists Association, \$1,250. Conduct a planning session to develop a new 5-year strategic plan.

Wisconsin Chapter - American Society of Landscape Architects, \$14,820. Develop and implement a landscape plan for Lincoln School. 🌿



Events, cont.

November 4 - Trees and Utilities Seminar, Milwaukee County Zoo, Milwaukee, WI. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

November 8-9 - The Practice of Restoring Native Ecosystems Conference, Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

February 1-3, 2000 - Trees and Utilities National Conference, Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

March 13-15, 2000 - Building with Trees National Conference, Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

August 6-9, 2000 - International Society of Arboriculture Annual Conference and Trade Show, Baltimore, MD. Contact ISA, 217-355-9411.

September 28-30, 2000 - Tree City USA National Conference, Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org. 🌿

If there is a meeting, conference, workshop or other event you would like listed here, please contact Dick Rideout at 608-267-0843 with the information.

Guidelines for Successful News Media Relations

by Janette Monear

Twin Cities Tree Trust, St. Louis Park, MN



News... current information made available to the public about what is going on, information often of vital importance to men and women trying to make up their minds about what to think and how to act. This definition of what is news appears in Mitchell Charnley's classic text, *Reporting*. "News is the timely, concise, accurate report of an event; it is not the event itself. News isn't the death of a dictator, or the election of a president, or the postponement of a space shot; it's the newspersons record of the death, of the voting or of the misfire that stopped a countdown at Cape Kennedy" reports Charnley.

Example Press Release:

April 5, 1999

NEWSRELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Jane Doe
Community Tree Board
(555) 555-5555
(555) 555-5556 FAX

Community Group Plants Trees for Energy Conservation

On Saturday April 24, community residents and volunteers will gather to plant 21 trees and 78 shrubs at Fireman's Park (corner of Main and Franklin). Trees will be planted in the park for energy conservation and for sequestering carbon dioxide (CO₂). This project is a part of the urban forestry program sponsored by the Community Tree Board and funded through an urban forestry grant from the Department of Natural Resources.

A ceremonial tree planting and workshop will be held at 8 am. The workshop will include information on the benefits of trees and the right way to plant them. The ceremonial tree planting commemorates the Tree Board's commitment to greening the community. Anyone interested in volunteering to plant trees at Fireman's Park should contact Jane Doe at (555) 555-5555.

###

Characteristics of News

- Localized
- Timely
- Important
- Conflict
- Change
- Consequence
- Novelty
- Human interest

Guidelines to Follow

- Mention important facts first, second most important fact, next and so on down to the least important fact.
- Answer the what, who, when, where, how and why
- Foster and maintain a good relationship with the editor and reporters
- Operate on a deadline - be early!
- Supply your name, date and telephone number with information submitted
- Know your audience
- Avoid "wordy" or cute copy
- Use action words
- Choose the headline wording carefully - catch people's attention
- Write for easy reading - short familiar words, short sentences and paragraphs
- Provide photographs
- Double-space copy with a three inch heading
- Use names - names make news and personalize the story
- Quote people when possible and supply the name of the person you are quoting
- Write in conversation style

Do Not:

- Write in the past tense - keep it current
- Quote yourself or others too often
- Exaggerate the facts
- Miss deadlines
- Air personal views



Non-Profits *continued from page 5*

Decide Whether to Incorporate

The requirements for incorporation are governed by state law. By incorporating, you form a separate legal entity that can enter into contractual relations, incur debt and pay taxes. By not incorporating, board members and others may be held personally liable if the group is sued. You don't need to incorporate to carry out your plans. Some groups operate under the auspices of another, bigger organization with similar goals. This provides an existing structure and reputation. However, the new program must be governed by the financial and operating procedures of the existing organization. *Resources: Other nonprofits in your state, legal council preferably on your board.*

Draft Bylaws

Bylaws—the operating rules of the organization—should be drafted and approved by the board early in the organization's development. They should include ground rules such as how many individuals can serve on the board, their selection and length of term, descriptions of officers and responsibilities, number of meetings and how decisions are made or what constitutes a quorum. *Resources: CFSS has examples of tree group bylaws you may use to determine your own.*

File for Federal Tax-Exempt Status

If your purpose is charitable, educational, scientific, religious or cultural, you may obtain tax-exempt status under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. This allows your organization to receive tax-deductible contributions from individuals and exempts it from federal income tax on profits or surplus. (All profits must go back to the organization.) To apply, obtain form 1023 (application) and publication 557 (detailed instructions). It is advisable to seek the assistance of an experienced attorney or consultant when preparing the application. *Resources: your local IRS office.*

Develop a Budget and Begin Fundraising

Fundraising is a critical board responsibility. Realistic sources of funding must be described in a budget and financial plan. Fundraising should begin as soon as possible as many sources will take a long time to come to fruition. *Resources: Board members experienced in fundraising and accounting; CFSS Tipsheet: Finding Funding.*

Establish Both an Accounting and Record-Keeping System

Responsible financial stewardship requires the establishment of an accounting system that meets both current and anticipated needs. Also corporate documents, board meeting minutes, financial reports and other records must be preserved either for 5-7

years or for the life of the organization. *Resources: Certified public accountant, preferably on your board; Accountants in Public Interest, (202) 347-1778.*

File for State and Local Tax Exemptions

In accordance with state, county and municipal law, apply for exemption from income, sales and property taxes. *Resources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, legal council.*

Obtain an Employer Identification Number

This is like a social security number for an organization. You need one to open a bank account or transact business with the federal government even if you have no employees. You may obtain one by filing form SS-4 (application for federal employer identification number). *Resources: Your local IRS office.*

Comply with All Federal and State Employment Issues

All employers can have worker's compensation claims made against them by employees or those working under contract to them. All employers are liable for Social Security, withholding taxes and state unemployment tax (although 501 (c) (3) organizations are not required to pay Federal Unemployment Taxes.) If an individual is treated as a contractor but is actually an employee as defined by the IRS, the failure to obtain worker's compensation insurance or pay employment taxes may create legal and financial liabilities for the organization and personally for the directors. Request Circular E (employees withholding allowance certificate) and 941 (employer's quarterly federal tax return). *Resources: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.*

Meet Charitable Solicitation Laws

Wisconsin regulates organizations that solicit funds. Compliance involves obtaining a permit and filing an annual financial statement. *Resources: Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing, legal council.*

Get Insurance

Insurance can help protect people and property from catastrophic loss. The types to consider are general liability, auto, directors and officers liability, workmen's compensation, volunteer, food, special event and property insurance. *Resources: Your state or local nonprofit association, insurance agent or the Nonprofit Risk Management Center, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036-5504; (202) 785-3891* 🐾



Aboreta *continued from page 1*

Tropical Dome is shared by free-flying birds, lizards, frogs and over 500 species of orchids, among other specimens. The Arid Dome showcases the desert climates of Madagascar, Africa, North and South America, and the Canary Islands, and includes cacti, succulents, shrubs and land bulbs. The Show Dome features changing botanic displays based on seasonal, ethnic, historic or other themes. Horticultural talks are a frequent offering at the conservatory. Plant culture fact sheets and an inventory of the facility's plant specimens are available on the Mitchell Park conservatory website at www.uwm.edu/Dept/Biology/domes/. The conservatory is located at 524 South Layton Boulevard, Milwaukee, WI 53215; 414-649-9830.

Olbrich Botanical Gardens features 14 acres of regionally native plants, container plantings, and Sunken and Perennial Gardens. Since 1995, the facility has taken steps to become a regional urban forestry education center by developing staff expertise,



Olbrich is one of the many popular state and regional arboreta and botanical gardens. (Graphic courtesy of Olbrich Botanical Gardens)

creating an urban forest demonstration area, offering education opportunities and developing partnership efforts. (See autumn 1996 issue of this newsletter.) This year, Olbrich hosted its first Butterfly Bonanza in July and early August, a spectacular event during which hundreds of native and exotic butterflies are released weekly inside the lush, tropical setting of Bolz Conservatory. Olbrich features concerts and art exhibits, symposia, workshops and demonstrations, book fairs, and plant festivals and sales. The facility's website includes a monthly garden planner. Olbrich Botanical Gardens is located at 3330 Atwood Drive, Madison, WI 53704; 608-246-4550; www.olbrich.org/.

Rotary Gardens in Janesville celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. The 15-acre facility is dedicated to international peace and friendship and consists of an arboretum and various themed gardens, including Formal, Sunken, American Perennial and Equisetum (horsetail). Rotary Gardens offers classes, concerts, theatrical performances, art shows, plant sales, off-site bus tours, Seasonal Walks for the Family and other special events. The property is located at 1455 Palmer Drive, Janesville, WI 53547; 608-752-3885; www.jvl.net.com/~gardens.


Designed in the 1920s for lumber baron Nathan Paine, the estate known as **Paine Art Center and Arboretum** features painting and sculpture galleries, as well as a 3000-volume art and horticultural research library—

open to the public—within the Tudor great house. Outside, the Formal Garden and Rose Garden are among the property's best-known features. Horticultural lectures, demonstrations, tours, classes and musical performances are held throughout the year. Annual Arbor Day festivities and semiannual plant sales are also offered. The art center and arboretum are located at 1410 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh, WI 54901; 920-235-4530.

Other Arboreta of Regional Significance -

The **Minnesota Landscape Arboretum** is part of the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota. This 1000-acre facility features annual and perennial display gardens, plants developed for northern climates, natural landscaping and demonstration gardens. Research focuses on plant breeding, evaluation and selection with particular emphasis on cold hardiness. The 'Northern Lights' hybrid azaleas are perhaps best known among the arboretum's introductions; other recent work has focused on improved red and Freeman maples, viburnum and shrub roses. The Andersen Horticultural Library on site is the largest horticultural research library in the Upper Midwest. The arboretum is located at 3675 Arboretum Drive, Chanhassen, MN 55317; 612-443-2460; www.arboretum.umn.edu/.

Chicago Botanic Garden claims to be the second most-visited botanical garden in the country, logging close to a million visitors per year. This 385-acre property is home to 23 individual gardens, featuring dwarf conifers, endangered species, enabling gardens for people with disabilities, fruit and vegetable gardens, and a Skokie River ecological restoration demonstration site. Programs include plant shows, demonstrations, classes and symposia, school programs, art shows and off-site programs. Ongoing research includes species performance evaluations, native and endangered plant studies, and developing and introducing plant selections for Midwest landscapes. Chicago Botanic Garden is located at 1000 Lake Cook Road, Glencoe, IL 60022; 847-835-5440; www.chicago-botanic.org/.

Morton Arboretum is a 1700-acre property dedicated to conservation and environmental enhancement through the planting and care of trees and associated plants. The arboretum offers a wide array of classes, seminars, workshops, college-credit courses and certificate programs—everything from botanical art and illustration to ethnobotany to reading surveyors' drawings. Research focuses on urban landscape horticulture, including developing and introducing improved tree selections, insects and diseases, roots and soils, natural areas ecology and conservation of rare plants. The facility also hosts international conferences for scientists and practitioners. Morton Arboretum is located at 4100 Illinois Route 53, Lisle, IL 60532; 630-968-0074; www.mortonarb.org/. 

The Idea Exchange...

Compiled by John Van Ells
DNR Southeast Region

Cooperative Program Plants Trees

The city of Austin, TX, Parks and Recreation Department developed the **NeighborWoods** program as a way to bring together residential property owners and businesses to plant trees along city streets. A model has been created that both government agencies and nonprofits can use to plant public trees.

NeighborWoods staff find neighborhoods that need street trees. Those neighborhoods are surveyed and signs are posted at tree planting sites in the right-of-way in front of houses. At each house, a postage-paid return card door hanger is left. Residents fill out the cards by marking the type of tree(s) they want and sign an agreement to plant and water the tree(s) for two years. After the cards are mailed back, the trees are ordered and delivered to the residents who then plant and maintain the trees.

NeighborWoods's secret is that it lets an agency facilitate instead of directly providing tree planting services. It works by coordinating with businesses (who pay for the trees) and residents (who plant and water the trees). The benefits of the program include public education, community involvement, pride and beauty, energy savings, improvement in air and water quality and an increase in property values.

NeighborWoods has produced a video and workbook to help other communities implement similar programs. The cost is \$70.00. For ordering information call 512-416-0250. For more information about the program call 512-440-5150 or e-mail neighborwoods@ci.austin.tx.us.

New Ordinances

Reprinted from The Municipality with permission from the League of Wisconsin Municipalities.

The **Viroqua** Common council approved a tree ordinance providing the city with the ability to charge an abutting property owner with expenses incurred from the maintenance of trees on public property.

The **Buffalo City** Common Council passed an ordinance designed to keep street intersections free of substantial sight impairments caused by overhanging tree limbs, tall shrubs and other obstructions. Tree limbs and branches must be pruned if they obstruct the view of motorists or pedestrians or block street lighting and street signs. Overhanging limbs must be at least nine feet above a street or public sidewalk. Property owners in violation of the ordinance will be notified in writing and given fifteen days to comply. 🐾

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Does your community or organization have an idea, project or information that may be beneficial to others? Please let your regional urban forestry coordinator know. We will print as many of these as we can.

If you see ideas you like here, give the contact person a call. They may be able to help you in your urban forestry efforts.

Four Wisconsin Utilities Achieve Tree Line USA

The National Arbor Day Foundation (NADF) announced that Alliant Utilities, Madison Gas & Electric Company (MG&E), Northern States Power (NSP) and Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO) have been named Tree Line USA Utilities in recognition of their national leadership in caring for trees while meeting service objectives. These Utilities join an elite few utilities nationwide that have received this distinction.

In his announcement, NADF President John Rosenow praised the utilities' efforts "in meeting Tree Line USA requirements — training your workers in quality

tree care practices and helping your customers to plant appropriate trees near utility lines." These activities "not only help to provide beautiful trees for the future, but also result in long-term operational savings," noted Rosenow.

This is the third year NSP has received the award, the second year for MG&E, and is Alliant and WEPCO's first. 🐾



Tree Celebration Hints

by Roald Evensen, Chair
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council



Council Chair Roald Evensen

Bluebirds have returned to my neighborhood and my favorite holiday is on the horizon. It's not like most other holidays. I don't overeat at dressed-up tables, only to fall asleep at the TV. I don't frantically clean house and decorate in anticipation of company. Instead, I do something constructive with my neighbors. I decorate the neighborhood.

That's what I like about Arbor Day. People – neighbors – getting things done together that make a long-lasting difference to their communities.

Some of you know, however, that an Arbor Day event can be like a chemistry experiment out of control. The best laid plans can fall apart on the morning that several hundred well-intentioned neighbors turn out to better their community. So here are my seven most important points to remember when planning your Arbor Day tree planting event (not necessarily in order of importance):

- 1) If you're planning to plant trees on public property, begin working with your Public Works supervisor and personnel before you take another step. They will be your most important ally for site preparation and cleanup and maintenance of the newly-planted landscape. If they don't have the people power to maintain your new trees, you will need to extend your planning through at least the first growing season to include regular watering.
- 2) Contact your local nursery people. They can provide you with recommendations for tree species appropriate to your site conditions, and provide other technical assistance that will help to assure your success.
- 3) Don't forget the mulch! Young trees are particularly susceptible to harsh conditions (and mulch keeps those ever-present weed whips away from tender trunks.)
- 4) Be safe on Arbor Day. Don't turn a spadeful of earth until every planting site has been checked for underground utilities. If you're planning to work on busy streets, arrange to cordon off the planting areas to keep cars at a safe distance. Be careful with sharp tools, especially in the hands of children.
- 5) Don't be afraid to ask for financial support for your planned event. Trees are something that folks find it easy to support.
- 6) I have to say this again in a different way: don't plant trees you can't care for or arrange to be cared for. It's very disappointing for volunteers to grunt and sweat for a whole day only to notice a few months later that "their" trees are neglected or dying.
- 7) Finally, thank your volunteers. Free lunch is nice (essential if you're working all day!) Tee-shirts, if you can manage to give them to your volunteer, extend your message throughout the year. Thank your donors in person and again by mail – they'll donate again next year if you recognize their generosity.

That's my short list of recommendations for your Arbor Day event. If you live in a community that doesn't celebrate Arbor Day, start small – talk to your neighbors and plan to plant your backyards together. It's a great way to start the spring.

A good resource, if you can find a copy, is *The Simple Act of Planting a Tree*, by Andy and Katie Lipkis. It's currently out of print, but you may find a copy in your library or a used bookstore. It offers well-tested strategies for success. Your regional urban forestry coordinator (see p. 16) can suggest other useful references that will help you have a successful event.

Do you have pictures of tree damage others ought to know about? Send them to Kim Sebastian (address on page 16) and we'll print them here!

From page 7 -

What Damaged This Tree?

Answer: The guy wire left on this tree is choking off growth by girdling the limb. If it is necessary to stake a tree, use a wide, seat belt-like strapping loosely-fitted in a figure 8 or attached with wire through grommets to provide support. Allow slack for sway, and remove the stakes and strapping after one year.

Check Out These New Urban Forestry Guides On-line:

Compiled by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

A Guide to Street Tree Inventory Software,


by Gene Olig and Dr. Robert Miller, UW-Stevens Point. This guide walks the tree manager through the process of selecting a street tree inventory software program. It reviews more than a dozen programs that are commercially available, and includes contact information, cost, technical support, system requirements, features, options, etc. Sample data screens illustrate various program features.

Evaluations are based on field testing by the authors.

<http://willow.ncfes.umn.edu/pubs/urbanforestry/streettree/toc.htm>

Guidelines for Developing and Evaluating Tree Ordinances,

by Elizabeth Bernhardt and Tedmund Swiecki, Phytosphere Research. This is an updated version of the 1991 guidelines prepared for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Urban Forestry Program. The user is guided through the process of creating a community tree ordinance, based on local goals and circumstances. Sample provisions are included to help develop ordinance language to meet specific goals.

The guide also describes a number of methods for evaluating ordinance effectiveness. <http://phytosphere.com/ordintro.htm> 

Water Pines *continued from page 7*


holding capacity, and if necessary should be modified to increase this quality. This can be done by increasing organic matter content and by preventing compaction. Competing vegetation (yes, this includes turfgrass) should be removed under the crown of the tree and the rooting zone should be mulched from the trunk out to the dripline (where raindrops fall from the edge of the crown). High nitrogen fertilization also should be avoided. This practice stimulates development of the crown more than the roots, and because needles lose water by transpiration, will increase the tree's demand for water. Finally, slow and deep watering during periods without adequate rainfall will help maintain resistance of pines to *Sphaeropsis* shoot blight and canker. 



Photo by Dr. Dr. Glen Stanosz, UW-Madison

Dieback results as cankers caused by *Sphaeropsis sapinea* girdle and kill branches.

Deadlines and Datelines

- ☛ **Wisconsin DNR 2000 Urban Forestry Grant Application** packets have been mailed out to everyone who submitted an Intent to Apply form. If you missed the ITA deadline, but would still like to apply for a 2000 urban forestry grant, contact your regional urban forestry coordinator (see p. 16) as soon as possible. **Final grant application deadline is November 1, 1999**
- ☛ **National Tree Trust Partnership Enhancement Monetary Grant Program (PEP)** provides funds to qualifying 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. Funded projects/programs enhance partnerships, and promote public awareness and a spirit of volunteerism in support of tree planting, maintenance, protection and cultivation in rural communities and urban areas throughout the US. Contact the National Tree Trust at 800-846-8733 for a year 2000 application packet. **PEP grant application deadline is October 1, 1999.** 



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

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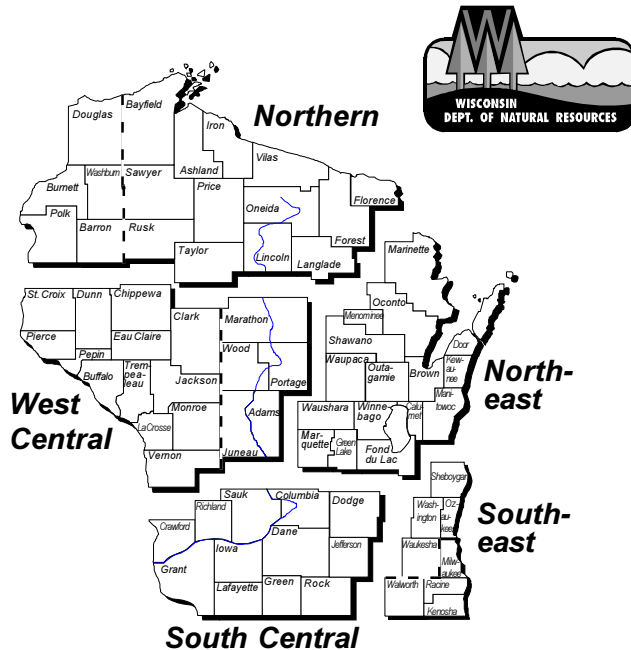
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Community
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Ozaukee & Waukesha Counties)

Visit our World Wide Web site at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/uf/>